

BULLETIN

OF THE

ESSEX INSTITUTE.

VOL. I. SALEM, MASS., JULY, AUGUST, 1869. Nos. 7, 8.
One Dollar a Year in Advance.

ORDER OF MEETINGS.

Field Meeting at Wenham, Friday, July 18, 1869. The meeting this day was largely attended, representatives from many Essex towns, and also from outside the County limits being present. As the early train reached Wenham, Messrs. James Bartlett, Rufus A. Dodge, and William B. Morgan were in waiting with carriages, which, with one or two others, were placed at the disposal of the party during the day.

Wenham, as in days of yore, is a pleasant town; it was called by John Dunton, in 1686, "a delicious paradise." "I would choose it," he writes, "above all other towns in America to dwell in. The lofty trees on each side are a sufficient shelter from the winds; and the warm sun so kindly ripens both the fruits and flowers as if the spring, the summer, and the autumn had agreed together to thrust winter out of doors."

The forenoon was spent in rambles about the town in search of the various interesting localities. The beautiful Wenham pond, so famous for its ice, and probably the only one of our charming little lakes, that has an European reputation, was visited by many—who sailed over its surface of some three hundred and twenty acres, and fished in its bright and cooling waters, where pickerel and other fish abound. The excellent apparatus for supplying Salem with water, attracted great attention, and many a commendation was spoken relative to these works, and the efficiency of those having them in charge. On a small hill that stood on the site of some ice houses near this pond,

since removed, was the place where the noted Hugh Peters, minister of Salem, preached the first sermon, this fine sheet of water being before him. The text selected for the occasion, was from John iii : 23. "In Enon, near to Salem, because there was much water there," and there has been much water there ever since.

The naturalists repaired to Pleasant Pond, and strolling on its banks found much of interest, and collected many specimens in botany and zoölogy. The extensive swampy land in this section of the town, lying contiguous to Danvers and Topsfield, has long been a favorite resort of the naturalist. The associations that cluster around these scenes are many and pleasant. Hither, in days long past, Cutler, Nichols, Oakes, Pickering, and others, would come for many of their choicest treasures.

Wenham was formerly a part of Salem, and the early settlers called the village "Enon." When the place was incorporated in 1643, it assumed its present name. The records were kindly shown to those who were interested in these subjects, and contained much valuable information respecting the town. In front of the Town House is placed the old stone guide-post, with its several compartments, which informs the traveller that it is, or was, 17 1-2 miles to N. (Newburyport), 20 1-2 to B. (Boston), 6 1-2 to I. (Ipswich), 9 1-2 to S. (Salem). It bears date 1710. The distance to Salem, if not to the other places, is now somewhat shortened. The old burial ground, about half a mile distant from the Town Hall, contains many interesting inscriptions. The oldest legible that was observed was that of "Sarah Fairfield, wife to Walter Fairfield, who died Dec. 18, 1710, in the 71st year of her age." The names of "Skipper Balch," 1714, "Freeborn Balch," 1729, also were noticed; and the name of Cue, a name not given in the elaborate Genealogical Dictionary of Hon. James Savage, appears in this connection: "Mrs. Elizabeth Cue, who died Feb. 15, 1726, in the 74th year of her age;" "Robert Cue, who died Sept. 26, 1795, aged 96." Elizabeth Cue was admitted to Wenham Church, April 24, 1698, Anna Cue in 1702, and Mary Cue 14, 4, 1719.

At one o'clock the various parties reassembled in the Town Hall to partake of the collation. At half-past two the meeting was called to order by the President.

The records of the preceding meeting were read and the correspondence and donations were announced.

The PRESIDENT made a few introductory remarks, alluding to the Field Meeting held in this place some eleven years since, and recalling some of the reminiscences of that occasion and several of the changes that have occurred during this interval.

Dr. GEORGE B. LORING being called upon, alluded to some of the characteristics of Wenham, and gave some interesting reminiscences

of its early history. He referred to a recent field meeting held at Stockbridge, under the auspices of the Natural History Section of the Pittsfield Young Men's Association, and stated that comparing the earliest dates of that town and of Wenham, he noticed that in former days it required something like a century for civilization to travel inland a distance of about a hundred and fifty miles; while now it requires only about a week to traverse a thousand miles.

Mr. E. S. MORSE spoke principally of the Glacier system as illustrated by the various boulders found in the vicinity, and the marks and scratches upon our rocks.

Mr. F. W. PUTNAM spoke on the classification of the several varieties of fresh-water fishes in the ponds, and pointed out the various methods that have been adopted by different naturalists. He called attention to the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held at Salem during the next month.

Mr. WILLIAM H. DALL, who was recently attached to the Russian Telegraph Company through Alaska, gave an interesting account of the resources of that section, and said that the generally received impression of the severity of the climate there, was entirely erroneous; that at Sitka the climate was no more rigid than in this vicinity. In reply to a question by Mr. A. W. Dodge, he said, he considered the account of that territory given by Mr. Sumner, as unquestionably the most accurate that had been published.

Hon. A. W. DODGE of Hamilton, made some remarks on the power imparted by knowledge, and said he was looking for rapid scientific progress in the future.

Mr. NATHANIEL PAINE, President of the Worcester Lyceum and Natural History Society, expressed his gratification at being present at an Essex Institute Field Meeting, which he had highly enjoyed, and he hoped to meet representatives of the Essex Society at some of the meetings of the Worcester organization.

Mr. WILLIAM B. TRASK of Dorchester, and Rev. Mr. JOYSLIN also made interesting remarks of an historical character.

Some valuable donations of ancient documents were made to the Institute collections by Mr. SAMUEL PORTER, Chairman of the Selectmen. A handsomely mounted cane was exhibited, which bears the inscription, "J. Perkins, 1652," and which has remained in the Perkins family, located in the western part of Wenham.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Essex Institute be presented to the Selectmen of the town of Wenham, for the use of the Town Hall to hold this meeting; also to Messrs. James Bartlett, William B. Morgan, Samuel Porter, Rufus A. Dodge, Wellington Poole, Nathaniel Gould and others of Wenham; Mr. Taylor of Boston; Mr. Henry W. Peabody of Salem; Messrs. Robinson, Whitman and Burbeck of Wenham, for kind attentions during the day.

Messrs. Byron Groce of Peabody, and Charles A. Beckford of Salem, were duly elected resident members.

Field Meeting at Middleton, Thursday, August 5, 1869. A Field Meeting was held this day at the Middleton Paper Mills, on the Salem and Lowell Railroad, a portion of these premises, by the kindness of the proprietors, Messrs. Stephen O. and Charles Crane, being placed at the disposal of the visitors.

On reaching the station, the company immediately entered the capacious drying room of the mill, which was the place of rendezvous. Here were deposited the baskets and other articles that were not immediately wanted, or that might prove cumbersome in the excursions about the neighborhood. The weather in the early part of the day was warm but cloudy, and this portion of the time was pleasantly spent in scientific and social rambles among the many delightful groves with which this secluded and eminently rural place abounds, or on the banks of the river and pond and other inviting localities. Numerous botanical and zoölogical specimens were obtained, but few of any great rarity.

At two o'clock P.M. the baskets were emptied and every one present partook of a substantial luncheon which proved a welcome feature of the day's proceedings.

At three o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President. The records of the preceding meeting were read. The correspondence and donations to the Library and Museum were announced.

The PRESIDENT, in introducing the literary exercises of the occasion, remarked that this place presents much of interest to the naturalist and to the lovers of the picturesque: its romantic dells, its beautiful groves, its rich meadows redolent with flowers of every hue, the river and the ponds with their peculiar flora and fauna, and the old mill with the simple and rural bridge across the never failing stream, are objects that always impart much beauty to the landscape.

The student of history cannot fail also to find many historical associations worthy of record; its history goes back to an early period. A recital of a few incidents may not be inappropriate and perhaps may not be devoid of interest. We are now assembled in the south-western corner of Middleton, about two miles from the village and about one-quarter of a mile, more or less, from Peabody on the one side, and Lynnfield and North Reading on one of the others; and within the limits of Salem, as it once was, and near the ancient north-western boundary, though at a considerable distance from the nearest bounds as at present located.

In 1636 it was determined that Salem bounds should extend from the meeting house six miles into the country, and this "six miles line" was afterwards ascertained to run from a point about one-fourth

of a mile above, or west of "Upton's Mills," and so on the same radius easterly across Ipswich River to Wenham.

March 13, 1638-9, the bounds between Lynn and Salem were to run from the sea to Humphrey's pond, and thence to six great Pine trees marked, called by the six men that laid out the bounds, "six men's bounds," and thence on the same line "so far as our bounds shall reach into the country." Two of the six men were Roger Conant and John Woodbury "the old planters." At this time all beyond seems to have been an almost boundless wilderness. In later records this was called "seven men's bounds." The bounds above named were located about forty rods south of the road from Lynnfield to Salem, and about a mile south of this place. In 1697 this road was called "Boston Path," and again in 1738 "old Path."

The highway across the river near the mills was laid out in 1738 from Reading line near the widow Phelps' through land of Nathaniel Phelps and Capt. Thomas Flint, and Samuel Flint "to the river between two brooks," then across the river to the land of John Buxton and Benjamin Russell and so to the former way.

The perambulation line between Reading and Salem from 1673 to 1715 began at "a small white oak on the south side of Ipswich River, near to John Phelps' house, which is the bound between Lynn and Salem." In 1715 it began at the white oak by the river above "Upton's Mills."

The first settlers, soon after their arrival, received grants of land, and cleared the same for farming purposes; the eligible sites on the several streams were improved for the erection of the saw, corn, or the fulling mill, these being essential for the convenience of the people.

In 1709, and probably some years before, there was a mill in this place called "Upton's Mill," and was owned by John Upton and John Buxton. In 1724 John Buxton conveyed to Ezekiel Upton a right to erect a fulling mill near the same place. It was owned in whole or part afterwards by John Flint and others.

On an old plan of lands in this vicinity, in the handwriting of Hon. Benjamin Lynde, jr., about 1750, this mill is designated as "Buxton's Mill." In the deed of conveyance of this property from John Flint to Francis Peabody of Salem, Feb. 25, 1832, it is mentioned "long known as Flint's Mills." Mr. Peabody immediately commenced the erection of buildings and the putting in of machinery for the manufacture of book and printing paper of the very best quality. In December, 1843, he sold the property to Zenas Crane, Luther Crane and Benjamin F. Martin, who continued the making of paper of various kinds. About ten years since, Mr. Stephen O. Crane took charge of the works and has continued the manufacture of paper, principally green curtain paper and the colored paper for handbills and posters.

The paper used by W. H. Prescott in the printing of the first edition of his history of Ferdinand and Isabella was made expressly for the work at this place, and was considered a very superior article. Here, as elsewhere in this county, on the old homesteads and cultivating the ancestral acres, reside several of the descendants of the original grantees, though many have migrated at successive periods and became identified with the places of their adoption as persons of influence and distinction in their respective occupations.

The raised turf and the simple slab which we noticed frequently in this section indicate the place where

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Mr. E. S. MORSE, being called, mentioned that he devoted some time during the forenoon in examining the machinery in the mill (though at present owing to repairs not in operation), and presuming that some allusion to the process of manufacture might be appropriate, gave an account of the manufacture of paper, illustrating by black-board drawings the various operations through which rags or other materials pass. The various machines employed in this manufacture were also drawn and their operations explained. He said that frequently documents of great value had been found in the paper sent to the mills to be ground up, and sometimes coins and paper money had been found in the pockets of old garments in the "paper rags." Our own people often destroy old cloths which might be of use in the paper manufactory, and hence the beggars of the old world were brought in to supply the deficiency. Italy did a large export business in this department. It not unfrequently happened that these imported rags were infected by disease; small pox had been thus communicated, and the operatives were obliged to use the greatest precaution.

Mr. F. W. PUTNAM announced that since the last meeting about twenty additions had been made to the Museum of the Institute, among which was a collection of African snakes from Sierra Leone, presented by Lieut. John B. Upton. He then gave a brief description of several fishes and other common specimens in zoölogy collected during the forenoon, explaining the distinguishing characteristics of the scaly and the smooth reptiles, the former retaining the same form from birth to old age, and the latter going through a series of transformations; the batrachians breathing by means of gills in their earlier stages. Frogs and toads have their tongues attached forward and reaching back, this construction being specially adapted to catching flies and insects for food. The Rattlesnake is the only poisonous reptile found in this county, and has poisonous fangs in the rear of the upper teeth, which if removed will form anew, hence some semi-domesticated rattlesnakes had become dangerous after the fangs had

once been taken out, and lives had thus been lost by bites from these reptiles kept for exhibition. He also alluded to the pickerel and described the difference existing in species found in various localities. He also explained the formation of galls on the willow and other trees, by the insect depositing its eggs in an incision in the bark. A caterpillar of peculiar construction was described as being the larva of the saw-fly.

M. FERDINAND BOCHER, Professor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke of the beneficial combination of science and literature, giving some amusing illustrations of what he called the scientific and unscientific methods of teaching languages. Language he claimed was an important element of history, and the peculiarities of language threw much light upon history. Facts should be the foundation of theories, and not the deductions from them.

Mr. E. W. BUSWELL, Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, spoke of Field Meetings as an important auxiliary in carrying forward the peculiar work of such organizations as the Essex Institute.

Rev. G. A. POLLARD, late of the Erzroom Mission, alluded to the remark of Prof. Bocher relative to history being learned from languages, and gave some striking illustrations that had come under his own observation. He also gave an interesting account of the people with whom he formerly labored, alluding to the commonly received belief of their origin, tracing back as far as a grandson of the patriarch Noah.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. E. N. WALTON of Salem, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute are due to Messrs. James Flint, S. O. and C. Crane, Abiel and Charles H. Hayward and others, for their successful efforts to render the meeting interesting.

After a pleasant visit to the excellent farm of Mr. Flint (a brother of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture) the company took the cars for home, well pleased with the exercises of the day.

Field Meeting at Rockport, Thursday, August, 26, 1869. The meeting at the Pavilion Grounds, Pigeon Cove, Rockport, this day, was attended by a large number of the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which closed its sessions in Salem on the day preceding. The greater part of the company was accommodated on an extra train which left Salem at nine o'clock in the forenoon, although the morning and noon trains brought a considerable accession. The great interest that had been awakened by the recent meetings of the Association induced an unprecedented number of persons to join in the excursion, and thus somewhat deranged the plans of the citizens of Rockport, who were not prepared to receive so large a delegation.

Leaving the Railroad Station at Rockport, the party proceeded to the grounds selected for the meeting, about two miles distant, passing through the village of Pigeon Cove, and along the New Atlantic Avenue, recently built by Mr. E. B. Phillips; this avenue leaves the main road near the school house, and winds along in full view of the ocean, to the Pine Groves at Halibut Point; it is quite level, and graded up with coarse gravel, forming one of the finest drives upon the Cape, and will doubtless, at no distant day, be occupied by dwelling houses, and summer resorts. At this point—a rocky promontory overlooking the open sea and agreeably shaded by scrub oaks—a commodious marquee had been put up, which was the headquarters for the day, and in which the luncheon baskets were soon deposited, and the company separated into small parties for exploration, as inclination dictated. Some made explorations into the interior in pursuit of specimens, while others rambled along the shore, or visited the quarries to obtain geological specimens. A little further on, rising above another grove on an eminence, is a rude observatory, from the top of which an extensive view is obtained. Still further on, are all the attractions of a broken seashore, with shelving rocks and dashing waves. The promontory commands an uninterrupted prospect of the broad Atlantic, studded with passing sails; the distant fishing fleet clustered together in the offing; Portsmouth, Rye, the Isles of Shoals far to the north, and the nearer shores of Essex, and Newburyport, in the same direction; Rockport, the white light of Cape Ann, and the chimney like night beacons on Thatcher's Island.

The most prominent features of the town were the frequent quarries of granite, in most of which numbers of men and teams of oxen were busily engaged in transporting stone to the coast, for the purpose of forming breakwaters, in order to afford safe harborage for vessels.

At one o'clock the scattered forces were called in, and after partaking of the repast, the meeting was called to order by the President. The Secretary being absent, Mr. N. A. HORTON was requested to act as Secretary for the day. Records were read; correspondence and donations announced.

The PRESIDENT gave a brief sketch of the locality, and traced the origin and growth of the Field Meetings; he also alluded to the objects of interest passed on the journey from Salem to Rockport, including in his remarks the discovery of the Magnolia in the woods of Gloucester.

Dr. G. B. LORING, as chairman of the field committee, addressed the audience, and remarked that he had great pleasure in reminding the eminent men of science, then present, that they stood on the great historic spot of Massachusetts, and almost the historic spot of the

United States. Old Essex County! what had it not done for theology, art, science and the great business of life!

He then adverted in earnest and eloquent terms to the many men of mark and eminence born in Essex County, specially mentioning Peters, Stewart, Woods, Timothy Pickering, Rufus Choate, Jonathan Jackson, Pickman, Peabody, Hawthorne, Prescott, and others. It was these men who had given Essex her distinction, and it was these men whom the present generation were striving to follow, although with unequal steps. Their influence, however, still lived and stirred the rising generation. Essex County, too, had established, for the first time, the plan of Field Meetings. Let not scientific men smile; let them rather come down from their high pedestal of science, and open their treasures of learning to the people, so that science might become practical as well as theoretical, and thus elevate the people, improve the art of living, and perfect the system of government. It was the union of the practical with the scientific which really educated mankind and made the man of science useful. In regard to farming he would say that agriculture in Massachusetts would never be developed to its proper standard until science shed its light upon it. Scientific men should not argue, as he had noticed in one of the finest papers read at the late meeting, that the reduction of science to practice was what no scientific man could bear. Rather let scientific men, if they dare do it, put their facts before the people, and let the people sit in judgment on them. Then science would render its full and perfect service to mankind, and the people would then follow their great scientific leaders. For this Institute and for its self-sacrificing president, he claimed all the honors which science could bestow, for in them science had been joined to the popular heart. He concluded with an allusion to Professor Peirce, who was a son of Essex, and who, as the great American mathematician, had rendered his name and country illustrious.

Mr. EDWARD S. MORSE of Salem, followed in a statement of the peculiarities of the locality of the meeting, and of what living specimens could there be found. He said that one of the main objects of collecting specimens was to elucidate the principles of classification. It seemed to him that if the church three hundred years ago had been as honest as science is to-day, the world would not be so blinded with superstition as it is. Science, by basing its deductions on facts and on the nature of things, and by making predictions which came true, had removed many of the dogmas of ignorance and superstition. He denounced the practice of apologizing for the study of science, by saying that it would pay, and enable us to raise better crops, etc. That was merely a bread and butter argument. Science and nature should be studied for the sake of truth. He then alluded to the importance

of chemically and geologically examining aerolites with a view to determine whether other worlds were inhabited. Aerolites, which were fragments of bodies passing through space, or portions of planets, were of two kinds,—one metallic, and the other sandstone. Imagine the immense importance of finding in these aerolites a particle of a scale or any other traces of organic life? So regular and interdependent were the laws of nature, that such a discovery, if really made, would determine the question as to whether other worlds were inhabited.

Colonel J. W. FOSTER of Chicago, next addressed the meeting. In a lucid and able speech, he contrasted the geology of the east and the west, and described the geological features and characteristics of the United States, taking the valley of the Mississippi as the starting place of observation. After further alluding to these points, he said that although Massachusetts was the first State that was geologically surveyed, yet it was to be regretted that it was still almost a blank in geological science. They knew little of those rocks in Massachusetts which had been so long subjected to igneous agency. He thought, however, that in a few years a solution of all difficulties would be effected.

Probably they would find that in the igneous rocks of Nahant they had the Devonian shales of the West. Sir William Logan, and a corps of able assistants, were about to investigate these matters.

Professor T. STERRY HUNT of Canada, gave a geological description and history of the New England granite formation. The investigation of the last twenty years had gone very far to destroy the commonly received notion that granite was the foundation of all other rocks. They were beginning to learn that instead of the granites being the substrata of the globe, they were rather secondary and derived rocks,—that they were once great beds of gravel or sandstone which had subsequently become crystallized. After speaking of the probable age of New England granites, Professor Hunt said that in walking along the shore at Rockport, he could see that the granites were distinctly stratified with alternations of sandstone at different periods. This clearly showed their sedimentary origin, and probably identified them as being the same as the granites north and south, and thus enabled them to class them among the Devonian rocks. Perhaps ten thousand or fifteen thousand feet beneath them might be beds holding fossils of the Silurian type,—the same beds, perhaps, as those cropping out at Braintree. As compared with the rocks at Braintree, the granites probably were of very recent origin. From careful analysis it was ascertained that the Rockport granite contained traces of living organisms. He would mention that with reference to aerolites, chemists had found in them traces which by

them were regarded as certain evidence of the remains of organic life.

Professor BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, of Cambridge, was introduced as a native of Salem, and he made a speech full of love for his early home, and recounted many reminiscences of his youthful days, that revived in the minds of his old townfolks and former playmates of both sexes, pleasant memories of the years that have passed. He deservedly complimented Professor Agassiz, whose absence was regretted, by saying that his heart was in his work, which was the secret of his great success. He believed that whatever a man did that was worth doing, he did it not so much from his head as from his heart. Many men of great intellect failed because they lacked heart. Without heart there was a want of faith, and then great thoughts often refused to enter in.

He then paid a tribute to the memories of Dr. Bowditch, Prescott, Page and Pickman. He had great pleasure in laying the last results of his labors at the feet of his maternal city—Salem. He had that day signed a paper for the establishment of a light in Salem harbor, which had been first surveyed by Dr. Bowditch.

Rev. Z. A. Mudge of Marblehead, and Professor F. Bocher of Wenham, were duly elected resident members.

Voted, That the thanks of the Essex Institute be presented to Mr. E. B. Phillips for the use of the grounds, to Mr. George Babson for the use of the tent and for other attentions, and to the Superintendent and Officers of the Eastern Railroad Corporation, for courtesies.



LETTERS ANNOUNCED.

(July and August.)

Allen, George N., Oberlin, O., June 10; American Philosophical Society, Phila., Pa., June 26; Baker, C. Alice, Cambridge, July 13; Bocher, Ferdinand, Wenham, Aug. 12; Boston Public Library, July 16, 23; Boston Society of Natural History, July 24; Bruxelles Academie Royale, July 8; Bumstead, F. J., New York, June 13; Butterfield, W. Webster, Indianapolis, Ind., July 28; Challen, Howard, Phila., Pa., July 19, Aug. 24; Cheney, T. Apoleon, Watkins, N. Y., July 12; Chever, S. A., Melrose, June 16; Chipman, R. Manning, East Granby, Conn., June 22, Aug. 2; Crane, C. H., Washington, D. C., July 29; Danzig, Die Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Nov. 30; Dodge, A. W., July 19, 29; Fellowes, R. S., New Haven, Conn., Aug. 23; Gregory, James J. H., Marblehead, Aug. 12; Hanaford, Mrs. P. A., Hingham, July; Huntington, D. B., Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 10; Ives, Robert H., June 26; Johnson, Mrs. Lucy P., July; Joslin, Ellen L., Leominster, Aug. 1; Lackey, A., Haverhill, June 10; Lesley, J. P., Phila., Pa., June 26; Lockyer, J. Norman, London, Eng., Aug. 2; Loring, F. W., Boston, July 14; Lünenburg, Der Naturwissenschaftliche Verein, Feb. 23; Mann, Mary, Cambridge, June 9, 15; Mudge, Z. A., Marblehead, Aug. 11; München, Das Bibliothekariat, May 6; Nation, New York, July 1; New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston, Aug.

13; Nott, Eliphalet, Portland, Me., July 6; Osgood, Charles, Jr., Lynn, June 24; Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, July 10, 27; Prescott, J., Boston, July 7, 8; Rothrock, J. T., Centre Co., Pa., June 16, Aug. 5; Sheldon & Co., New York, June 12; Snelling, S. G., Boston, July 10; Stone, Benj. W., July 29; Stone, William, Providence, R. I., Aug. 4; Warren, S. D., Boston, July 24; Wiggin, J. K., Boston, Aug. 9; Williams, H. L., Rockport, Aug. 25; Winsor, J., Boston, July 8, 16, 23; Zaba, N. F., Boston, Aug. 24.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

(July and August.)

BY DONATION.

ALLEN, J. FISKE. Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for year 1867, 1 vol. 8vo, Washington, 1868.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION. Sixteenth Annual Report of the Directors. 8vo pamph., Boston, 1869.

BARLOW, JOHN. Legislative Documents of Massachusetts, 18 numbers.

BROWN, FRANCIS H., of Boston. Roll of Students of Harvard University who served in the Army or Navy of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, 8vo pamph., Cambridge, 1869.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Eleventh Annual Report. 1 vol. 8vo., New York, 1869.

CHASE, GEORGE C. Friends' Review, 8 Nos. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 10.

CHENEY, T. APOLEON, of Watkins, N. Y. Historical Sketch of the Chemung Valley, etc., by T. A. Cheney, 8vo pamph., Watkins, 1868.

FOLGER, WILLIAM C., of Nantucket. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 13.

FOOTE, CALEB. Files of several County Papers for April, May, and June, 1869.

FROST, Mrs. L. A. Armory Square Hospital Gazette, Washington, D. C., several copies for 1864. Manuscript Journal of D. O. Allen kept on the passage from Bombay to Ceylon, 1835.

GOULD, JOHN H., of Baltimore, Md. Swick's St. Joseph Directory for 1867-68, 1 vol. 8vo, St. Joseph, Mo., 1867. Logan's Indianapolis City Directory for 1867-68, 1 vol. 8vo, 1867. American Review for October, 1812, 8vo pamph., Phila. Select Reviews of Literature, 1 vol. 8vo, Phila., 1812. Owen on the Sacramento, 1 vol. 16mo, Edinburgh, 1774.

GREEN, SAMUEL A., of Boston. Boston Directory for 1868, 1 vol. 8vo. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 150.

HOSFORD, ORAMEL. Thirty-second Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan for 1868. 1 vol. 8vo, Lansing, 1868.

HOTCHKISS, SUSAN V. Programmes of Yale College Commencement, etc.

HUGUET-LATOUR, L. A. Report of Delegates appointed to Negotiate for the Acquisition of Rupert's Land and the North-west Territory, 8vo pamph., Ottawa, 1869.

HUNTINGTON, D. B. Salt Lake City Directory and Business Guide for 1869, 1 vol. 8vo.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 86.

LEAKIN, GEORGE A., of Baltimore. The Periodic Law, 1 vol. 18mo, New York, 1868.

LEE, JOHN C. Commercial Bulletin for June and July, 1869.

LORD, N. J. Boston Post for April, May, June, 1869.

MACKINTIRE, E. A. *Didone*, Tragediadi M. Lodovico Dolce, al dos in Vinegia, 1547, 12mo.

NICHOLS, CHARLES F. *Wanostrocht's French Grammar*, 1 vol. 8vo, Phila. Rowbotham's *German Grammar*, 1 vol. 8vo, London, 1824. *Treatise on Mensuration and Appendix*, 2 vols. 12mo, Dublin, 1837. *Elements of Book-keeping and Key*, 2 vols. 12mo, Dublin, 1837. *Elements of Geometry*, 1 vol. 12mo, Dublin, 1836. *Exposition of the Church Catechism*, 1 vol. 12mo, Boston, 1836. *Youth's Scripture Question Book*, 1 vol. 16mo, Boston. *Questions for the Use of Bible Classes*, 1 vol. 16mo, Boston, 1858. *Children's Magazine*, 2 Nos.

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